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Urban District Council.



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

WITH THAT OF THE

Sanitary Inspector.

For the Year

1938.



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Annual Report

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

WITH THAT OF

The Sanitary Inspector

1958

LONG EATON :
HASSALL & LUCKING, LTD., PRINTERS CROSS STREET (TEL. 292).

Long Eaton Urban District Council.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE :

MR. COUNCILLOR G. E. STEVENSON (Chairman)

The Chairman of the Council,

MR. COUNCILLOR W. DAVIS, J.P.

The Vice-Chairman of the Council, MR. COUNCILLOR L. T. DAVYS

MR. COUN. H. L. BURTON

MR. COUN. C. W. SMITH

„ „ W. E. CRISP

„ „ R. STILLEY

„ „ O. FLINT

„ „ A. E. WIGGINTON

Representatives on the Shardlow Joint Hospital Board :

MR. COUN. J. R. DAVIS

MR. COUN. J. DREW

„ „ W. DAVIS

„ „ J. MERRITT

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF :

Medical Officer of Health :

a b JOHN MOIR, M.A., M.B., Ch.B.

Mem. Royal San. Inst. Fellow Royal Inst. Public Health

Chief Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent :

b JOHN TOMLINSON, F.S.I.A., M.I.P.C.

Cert. Insp. of Meat and Foods.

Sanitary Inspector :

b W. BOWLES, M.S.I.A.

Cert. Insp. of Meat and Foods

Clerks :

G. A. SMITH.

C. WHITE.

Meadow Lane Smallpox Hospital :

Matron : MRS. E. E. JENNINGS

a Part-time Appointment. *b* Salaries contributed to under the Public Health Act.

LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1938

TO THE MINISTER OF HEALTH, THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF
THE LONG EATON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

In presenting my Annual Report for the year 1938, I may say that the statistics relating to the general health of the Urban District are very satisfactory.

The population at the Census in 1931 was 22,340, and the estimated population for June, 1938 (Registrar General), was 26,120.

In my last Annual Report I called attention to the slow progress being made with regard to the houses awaiting demolition at Old Sawley owing to the Council having to resort to the compulsory purchase of land for the purpose of re-housing the occupants of condemned houses. During the year an enquiry was held by the Minister of Health, and the compulsory purchase order was sanctioned. The Council has now approved the layout of the land, and, should, therefore, be able to proceed, very shortly, with the housing scheme at New Sawley.

The accommodation at the Draycott Isolation Hospital again proved inadequate during the year, and I am pleased to be able to report that a scheme has now been approved by the Joint Hospital Board for the erection of a new Diphtheria Ward, New Cubicle Block and Operating Theatre, Nurses' Home and additions to the Administrative Block, and the contract for the work has been let.

In my report for the year 1937 I commented upon the water supply from the Council's Waterworks at Stanton-by-Bridge, and the Council have continued to give it serious consideration and attention.

Samples of water from the well and the town's mains have proved satisfactory on examination, and the chlorination plant installed continues to operate efficiently.

At the time of writing this report the question of water supply is still under consideration, both as regards safeguarding the purity of the water and the taking of the town's supply in entirety from the mains of the Derwent Valley Water Board.

One sample of water from the Open Air Swimming Baths was submitted to the Derbyshire County Council's laboratory for examination for *Bacillus Typhosus*, and the result proved satisfactory.

It is pleasing to record that excellent progress is being made with the construction of a new school in the Nottingham Road Ward, and when completed, will not only prove to have excellent accommodation, but will replace the High Street schools which have been the subject of many adverse criticisms in the past.

Under the Air Raid Precautions Act, 1937, the work of the Department has been very considerably increased, and in the early part of the year this was intensified with regard to the preparation of schemes for First Aid Posts and points, First Aid Parties and the training of volunteers, and at the September crisis in conjunction with the County Medical Officer of Health's Department, schemes were prepared and partially carried out for the conversion of two schools to First Aid Posts.

After the crisis a modified scheme was brought into operation and the work was transferred to the County Architect's Department.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in tendering my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for a continuance of their confidence and support, and to the officers of the Health Department for their continued and loyal assistance.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN MOIR.

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
The Hall,
Long Eaton.
July, 1939.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS FOR 1938.

Area—Land 3,425·955 acres					
Water 131·045 acres	)	..	..	..	3557 acres
Elevation of District	..	..	..	..	..89—147 O.D.
Population (Census, 1931)	..	..	..	..	22,340
Population, 1938 (Registrar General)	..	..	..	..	26,120
Density of Population per acre	..	..	..	..	7·34
Number of Inhabited Houses, 1938	..	..	..	..	7,573
Rateable Value, Year ended 31st March, 1939	..	..	..	..	£158,016
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	£615
Rates levied—General	..	..	..	..	..12 2 in the £

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Manager of the local Employment Exchange has kindly supplied the following information as to the number of persons registered as unemployed or partly unemployed at the 27th March, 1939 :—

	Men	Boys	Women	Girls	Total
Totally unemployed	.. 408	5	138	2	553
Temporarily stopped	.. 117	—	56	1	174
	525	5	194	3	727

The year has been a difficult one for industry in the area, and this is reflected by the increased registers for practically the whole of the year.

The lace industry has severely felt the adverse conditions, and the Autumn season did not materialise except to a much smaller degree than in former years. The Upholstery and Allied Trades also suffered by the uncertainty of trade conditions, but are now again making progress. As many of the trades in the area are what are termed luxury trades and produce high-class goods, unsettled international conditions adversely affect the local industrial situation.

In spite of the events of last year progress in many industries is pronounced. Hosiery, Elastic Manufacture, Cable Manufacture, Electric Wire Covering, Pencil making and Motor Seat and Mattress Manufacture, etc., are all active and new factory space has been occupied to deal with increasing business.

There has been very little unemployment during the year in the Building Industry and local firms have dealt with large Government Contracts in the district and further afield.

The year closed with a much higher number of unemployed than in previous years, but since that date business has been on the upgrade. This has caused a material decrease of the unemployed register, and on the 27th March, 1939, the total register was less than at any time during 1938.

Births	Legitimate	..	222 M.,	207 F. = 429	443
	Illegitimate	..	5 M.,	9 F. = 14	
Birth Rate	..	..	..	..	16.96
Still Births	Legitimate	..	5 M.,	5 F. = 10	10
	Illegitimate	..	0 M.,	0 F. = 0	
Rate per 1000 total (live and still) births	..	..	..	..	22.08
Deaths (135 M., 140 F.)	..	..	..	..	275
Death Rate	..	..	..	..	10.52
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth	From Sepsis	..	1		
	From other causes	..	1		
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 births :					
	Legitimate	..	19 M., 13 F.	Total 33	Rate 74.49
	Illegitimate	..	0 M., 1 F.		
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	..	0	..	0.00	
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	..	0	..	0.00	
„ „ Diarrhœa (under 2 years of age)	..	1	..	0.04	
„ „ Cancer	..	39	..	1.49	
Unusual or excessive mortality during the year	..	..	..	Nil	

TABLE I.
VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT FOR 1938 AND FOUR PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year.	Births.		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to the District.					
		Uncor-rected Number	Number	Rate.	Number	Rate.	of Non-Residents register in the District	of Resi-dents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age.		At all ages.		
									Number	Rate.		Number.	Rate per 1000 Nett Births.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
1934	23915	297	312	13·04	164	6·08	4	82	19	60·89	242	10·91	
1935	24700	305	342	13·84	183	7·53	2	91	14	40·90	274	11·10	
1936	25650	344	387	15·08	209	8·18	4	89	24	62·00	294	11·46	
1937	26040	414	427	16·39	211	8·14	3	102	22	53·90	310	12·02	
1938	26120	411	443	16·96	195	7·46	2	82	33	74·49	275	10·52	

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SENILE MORTALITY.

65 years and under	70 years	30
70 "	75 "	35
75 "	80 "	40
80 years and over		29
		134

INQUESTS.

Seventeen Inquests were held during the year.
The deaths were due to the following causes :

Injuries	..	..	6
Drowning	..	..	3
Suicide	..	..	5
Natural Causes	..	..	2
Infanticide	..	..	1

TABLE II.

INFANTILE MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR, 1938.

Causes of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 wks.	1-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Certified ..	20	1	1		22	5	3	1		31
Uncertified ..						2				2
Ulcerative Stomatitis ..						1				1
Broncho Pneumonia ..						1	1			2
Lobar Pneumonia ..						1	1			2
Prematurity	15				15					15
Bronchitis						1		1		2
Inanition	1				1					1
Convulsions	1				1	1				2
Anencephalus							1			1
Asphyxia Neonatorum ..	1				1					1
Spina Bifida		1			1					1
Infanticide						1				1
Gastro Enteritis						1				1
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..			1		1					1
Atelactasis	1				1					1
Maternal Eclampsia ..	1				1					1
Totals	20	1	1		22	7	3	1		33

TRANSFERABLE DEATHS, 1938.

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Shardlow Public Assistance Hospital	16	14	30
Nottingham General Hospital	16	14	30
Nottingham Children's Hospital	—	1	1
Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	2	1	3
County Mental Hospital, Mickleover	1	1	2
Derbyshire Sanatorium	—	1	1
Draycott Isolation Hospital	1	2	3
Derby Women's Hospital	2	1	3
Nightingale Nursing Home, Derby	1	1	2
Hospital for Sick Children—Derby	1	—	1
Various Towns	3	3	6
TOTALS	43	39	82

TABLE III.

3.—NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) DURING THE YEAR 1938.

Notifiable Disease.	Number of Cases Notified.													Cases admitted Hospital	Total Deaths	
	At all ages.	At all Ages—Years.														
		Udr 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 up'd			
Small-pox ..																
Scarlet Fever ..	125	3	6	5	9	43	26	12	18	2	1			113		
Diphtheria ..	20	1			1	7	3	1	6	1				20		2
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ..																
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	6															
Pneumonia ..	28							2	4					6		
Erysipelas ..	8		1	2	4	7	1	1	5	3	3	1				13
Dysentery ..								1	2	2	2	1		2		
Encephalitis Lethargica																
Anterior Poliomyelitis	7		1	1	2	1	1			1				6		2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum																
Cerebro Spinal Fever ..																
Other Diseases notifiable locally :—																
Chicken-pox ..	179	4	6	6	17	12	105	23	3	1	1	1				
Whooping Cough ..	37	4	4	6	6	4	13									
Totals ..	410	8	14	20	31	32	176	54	20	36	10	7	2	147		17

TABLE IV.

Notifiable Disease	Number of Cases Notified Monthly.												Total.
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	
Small-pox ..	11	23	22	12	16	8	4	3	4	5	5	12	125
Scarlet Fever ..	3	2	2	4	1	4	1	1			1	1	20
Diphtheria ..													
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)													
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	3		3	4	2	4	1	2	1	1		1	6
Pneumonia ..									3	1	1	6	28
Erysipelas ..			1	1	1	1	1		2		1		8
Dysentery ..													
Encephalitis ..													
Lethargica ..													
Anterior Poliomyelitis									3	3	1		7
Ophthalmia ..													
Neonatorum ..													
Cerebro Spinal Fever													
Chicken-pox ..	7	9	22	32	24	8	8	16	17	15	8	13	179
Whooping Cough ..	3	7	11	5	1	5	1	2		2			37
Tuberculosis :—													
Pulmonary ..	4		3	1	1			1	2		2		14
Other Forms ..	1			1	1						2	1	6
Totals ..	32	41	64	60	47	30	18	24	32	27	21	34	430

TUBERCULOSIS.

Number of Cases on Register, January, 1938	..	..	164
„ „ notified during 1938	..	..	25
„ „ removed from Register	(Recovered 1) (Deaths 11) (Left District 2)		14
„ „ on Register, December 31st, 1938	..	..	175

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 year								
1 and under 5			1	1			1	
5 „ 10				1				
10 „ 15			1					
15 „ 20								
20 „ 25		3						
25 „ 35	7	5		1	3	2		1
35 „ 45	2	1						
45 „ 55				2	1	1		1
55 „ 65					1			
65 and upward								
Totals	9	9	2	5	5	3	1	2

Thirteen Pulmonary cases received Sanatorium treatment in the Derbyshire Sanatorium, two in the Penmore Pavilion, and one in the Shardlow Public Assistance Hospital.

Four non-Pulmonary cases also received treatment at the Bretby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital.

The following is a list of the Occupations of the patients notified during the year :—

	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Chauffeur	1				1
Housewife		6		2	8
Artificial Silk Worker	3				3
No Occupation ..	1	2	1		4
Clerk		1		1	2
Piano Action Worker	1				1
Canal Lock Inspector	1				1
Scholar			1	2	3
Lorry Driver ..	1				1
Shop Assistant ..		1			1
	8	10	2	5	25

The localisation of the Disease is as follows :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Lungs	8	10	18
Meninges	1		1
Spine		1	1
Bowel		1	1
Adenoids and Glands ..	1	2	3
Toes and Ankles ..		1	1
	10	15	25

86 specimens of Sputum, etc., were submitted to the County Laboratory for Bacteriological Examination. 12 results proved positive and 74 negative.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

Cases.			Vision Unim- paired.	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Deaths.
Notified	Treated					
	At Home	In Hospital				
Nil.	—	—	—	—	—	—

VACCINATION.

The following information relating to Vaccination Returns has been kindly supplied by Mr. D. G. H. Parker, Vaccination Officer :—

Primary Vaccinations under 1 year	..	24
Vaccination and Re-Vaccinations, over 1 year		6
		—
		30
		==

PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

The following information relating to Public Assistance has been kindly supplied by Mr. H. Bishop, Public Assistance Officer.

For the twelve months ending Lady Day, 1939, £4,164 10s. 3d. was given in Public Assistance to a total of 533 persons.

MEADOW LANE HOSPITAL.

No case was admitted during the year.

TABLE V.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR, 1938.

	MALES	FEMALES	TOTAL
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Diphtheria	1	1	2
Influenza	—	—	—
Encephalitis Lethargica	—	—	—
Cerebro-spinal Fever	—	—	—
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	5	3	8
Other Tuberculosis diseases	1	2	3
Syphilis	—	—	—
General Paralysis of the Insane, <i>tabes dorsalis</i>	—	1	1
Cancer, malignant disease	17	22	39
Diabetes	1	3	4
Cerebral haemorrhage, etc.	7	15	22
Heart Disease	26	27	53
Aneurysm	—	—	—
Other Circulatory Diseases	2	7	9
Bronchitis	8	7	15
Pneumonia (all forms)	8	5	13
Other respiratory diseases	—	—	—
Peptic Ulcer	4	—	4
Diarrhoea, etc. (under 2 years)	—	1	1
Appendicitis	—	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	—	1
Other diseases of liver, etc.	—	—	—
Other digestive diseases	1	2	3
Acute and chronic Nephritis	4	4	8
Puerperal Sepsis	—	1	1
Other puerperal causes	—	1	1
Congenital debility, etc.	13	10	23
Senility	11	14	25
Suicide	3	2	5
Other Violence	8	5	13
Other defined diseases	13	6	19
Causes ill-defined or unknown	1	—	1
TOTALS	135	140	275

TABLE VI.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE, AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY DURING THE YEAR 1938.
ENGLAND AND WALES, 126 COUNTY BOROUGH AND GREAT TOWNS, AND 148 SMALLER TOWNS.

	Rate per 1000 Total Population		Annual Death-rate per 1000 population							Rate per 1000 Live Births		
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Enteric Fever	Small-pox	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	Diarrhoea and Enteritis under 2 years.	Total Deaths under One Year
England and Wales	15.1	0.60	11.6	.00	.00	.04	.01	.03	.07	.11	5.5	53
126 County Boroughs and Great Towns, including London	15.0	0.65	11.7	.00	.00	.05	.01	.03	.07	.10	7.8	57
148 Smaller Towns (Estimated Resident Populations 25,000- 50,000 at Census, 1931)	15.4	0.60	11.0	.00	.00	.03	.01	.02	.06	.11	3.6	51
London, Administrative Cnty.	13.4	0.48	11.4	.00	.00	.06	.01	.03	.05	.06	13.1	57
Long Eaton	16.96	0.38	10.52	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.08	.00	0.44	33

The Maternal Mortality rates for England and Wales are as follows : per 1000 Live Births

Puerperal Sepsis.	Others	Total
0.89	2.19	3.08
0.86	2.11	2.97

" " Total Births

SUMMARY (FOR REFERENCE) OF NURSING ARRANGEMENTS, HOSPITALS, ETC., AVAILABLE FOR THE DISTRICT.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

- (a) GENERAL. The General Nursing of the District is provided by the Long Eaton Sick Nursing Association.
- (b) FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASE. The County Council provide a special nurse for infectious disease when required.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

- (a) MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRE.
No. 4, Nottingham Road, Long Eaton (Monday and Friday afternoons).
Ante Natal (Tuesday afternoons).
- (b) SCHOOL CLINIC.
For Minor Ailments; dental, ear, nose, throat and ophthalmic. No. 4, Nottingham Road, Long Eaton.
- (c) TUBERCULOSIS CLINIC.
Town Hall Grounds (Tuesdays, 10.30 to 1).
- (d) VENEREAL DISEASE.
There is no centre in this district for advice or treatment. Patients have the opportunity of attending at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary as arranged by the Derbyshire County Council.

Males.	Females.
Mondays, 6 to 8 p.m.	Mondays, 3 to 5 p.m.
Wednesdays, 6 to 8 p.m.	Thursdays, 6 to 8 p.m.
Saturdays, 2 to 4 p.m.	

Hospitals provided or subsidised by the Local Authority or by the County Council.

- (a) TUBERCULOSIS. 1—Derbyshire Sanatorium, Chesterfield.
2—Penmore Pavilion (Females).
3—Whitworth Hospital, Darley Dale (Males).
4—Brethby Hall Orthopaedic Hospital.

(b) MATERNITY HOSPITALS. Nightingale Nursing Home, Derby.

(c) WOMEN'S HOSPITALS. Nottingham and Derby.

(d) *CHILDREN'S HOSPITALS. Nottingham and Derby.

(e) INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The Isolation Hospital, Draycott, which is provided jointly by the Long Eaton Urban District Council and the Shardlow Rural District Council.

(f) †SMALLPOX.

Meadow Lane Isolation Hospital. Long Eaton. Patients from the Shardlow Rural District Council have the joint use of the Hospital.

(g) *GENERAL.

Nottingham General Hospital and Derbys. Royal Infirmary.

(h) PUBLIC ASSISTANCE.

Derbyshire County Council Public Assistance Hospital,
The Grove, Shardlow.

* Voluntary Institutions † Long Eaton U.D.C.

Ambulance Facilities.

(a) FOR INFECTIOUS CASES.

An Ambulance is provided and maintained by the Shardlow Joint Hospital Board for the removal of persons suffering from Infectious Diseases.

Number of Scarlet Fever patients removed ..	113
„ Diphtheria „ „ ..	20
Other Cases	8

(b) FOR NON-INFECTIOUS AND ACCIDENT CASES.

The two motor Ambulances of the Council are adequate for the needs of the district, and are available for the removal of patients at any time.

A charge of 2s 6d. is made for the first journey, and a further charge of 1s. 6d. for each subsequent journey to and from the Nottingham and Derby Hospitals.

The free use of the Ambulance is restricted to cases of illness and accidents in public places and is limited to a radius of 15 miles from the Fire Station, with the exception of cases for Chesterfield Sanatorium, Brethby Orthopaedic Hospital, Harlow Wood Hospital and Mickleover Mental Hospital.

Two persons are allowed to accompany the patient to Hospital.

Number of cases removed :—

To or from the Nottingham General Hospital	1,876
„ „ Derbyshire Royal Infirmary	331
„ „ other Hospitals, etc. . .	454
	<hr/>
	2,661
	<hr/>

LABORATORY WORK.

The total number of specimens examined at the County Laboratory is given below :—

Disease.	Positive.	Negative.	Total
Enterica :—			
Typhoid, Para-typhoid, A. & B.	—	2	2
Gaertner, Dysentry, etc.	—	3	3
Diphtheria	6	123	129
Phthisis	12	74	86
Water	—	31	31
Milk for Methylene Blue Reduction Test			
(Routine Samples)	20	51	71
Milk for Bacillus Coli (Routine Samples) . .	26	45	71
Milk for Bacterial Count	1	—	1
Milk for Tubercle Bacilli (Inoculation Test)			
Ministry of Agriculture	3	4	7
Routine Samples	7	65	72
Miscellaneous	1	17	18
	76	415	491

Issue of Diphtheria Antitoxin.

Supplies of Diphtheria Antitoxin are obtainable at the public expense.

ADOPTIVE ACTS AND BYE-LAWS IN FORCE IN THE URBAN DISTRICT.

Adoptive Acts.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (except Sections 26, 30, 68, 78, 80, 82, 83, 84, 85 and 86).

Public Health Act, 1925. Part 2.

Bye-Laws.

1	New Streets and Buildings	December, 1925
2	Cemetery and Mortuary	July, 1902
3	Market and Tolls	May, 1902
4	Common Lodging Houses	January, 1902
5	Slaughterhouses	June, 1902
6	Offensive Trades	July, 1902
7	Nuisances	August, 1902
8	Parks and Open Spaces	June, 1911

WATER SUPPLY.

Your Surveyor and Engineer has kindly supplied the following information relating to Water Supply, Sewage Disposal and Rain Fall :

Gallons pumped at Stanton-by-Bridge Pumping

Station, Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1934 ..	106,174,200
„ „ 1935 ..	125,673,500
„ „ 1936 ..	154,457,500
„ „ 1937 ..	144,410,360
„ „ 1938 ..	120,690,900
Gallons obtained from Nottingham Corporation	10,033,480
„ Hooley's Borehole, Bennett St.	2,476,770
„ Gas Co.'s „	787,520

Supplied from the Derwent Valley Water Board,

Jan. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1934	56,494,000
„ „ 1935	64,197,000
„ „ 1936	73,228,100
„ „ 1937	94,855,300
„ „ 1938	99,890,040
Total for the District, 1938	233,878,710

The mains throughout the town have been extended where building operations have taken place.

Samples of water are taken monthly and submitted to the County Analyst for Chemical and Bacteriological examination.

	Sample of Town Water from House Tap in Long Eaton. Parts per 100,000.	Samples of Town Water direct from Well at Stanton- by-Bridge Ppg. Stn. Parts per 100,000
Total Solid Matter	24.0	54.0
Free and Saline Ammonia ..	0.0	0.0
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.005	0.0021
Nitrogen as Nitrates and Nitrites	0.11	0.30
Chlorine	1.6	3.1
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hours at 80 degrees Fahr. ..	0.096	0.017
Hardness {	Temporary ..	21.50
	Permanent ..	13.00
	Total	34.00
Metals	None	None

Bacteriological Report on Sample of Water taken at Stanton-by-Bridge Pumping Station, 9.45 a.m., 3rd March, 1939.

Age of Sample in hours	$\frac{3}{4}$ not in ice
Number of Bacteria per c.c. in Agar-Agar after 48 hours' incubation at 37° Centigrade	2
Number of Bacteria per c.c. in Gelatine after 72 hours' incubation at 20° Centigrade	1
Bacillus Coli was not present in 100 c.c.	

Bacteriologically this sample of water is fit for drinking purposes.

(Signed) J. L. G. IREDALE,
County Bacteriologist.

RAIN FALL.

	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938
The Rain Fall (Stanton-by Bridge Pumping Station)	21.41	29.35	26.72	28.49	24.37
The Rain Fall (Town Hall, Long Eaton) ..	19.24	26.96	24.42	24.44	21.67

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

With the development of the Chilwell district it is now necessary to extend the Toton Sewage Disposal Works, and agreement has been made with the Beeston and Stapleford U.D.C., and a scheme will shortly be laid before the Ministry.

Factories Act, 1937.

During the year three references to contraventions remediable under the Public Health Acts and eight notices of occupation were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

OUTWORKERS' HOMES

Eight lists of outworkers were received from manufacturers in the Urban District, and six lists were received from other Local Authorities. One list of persons employed in another district was sent to the Local Authority concerned.

35 visits were made to outworkers' homes, and in each instance the premises were found to be in a satisfactory condition.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The report of the Chief Sanitary Inspector, which follows on page 28, gives details relating to Sanitary Administration.

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspec- tions.	Written notices.	Occupiers prose- cuted.
Factories with mechanical power ..	105	21	0
Factories without mechanical power ..	46	13	0
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including out- workers' premises)	8	2	0
Total	161	36	0

2. DEFECTS FOUND

Particulars.	Number of Defects		Number of defects in respect of which prose- cutions were instituted.
	Found	Remed'd to H.M. Insp.	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	6	6	
Overcrowding (S.2.)			
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.) ..			
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.) ..	1	1	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)—			
Insufficient	4	4	—
Unsuitable or defective	14	14	—
Not separate for sexes	2	2	—
Other Offences	3	3	
(Not including offences relating to Home Work or offences under the Sections mentioned in the Schedule to the Ministry of Health (Factories and Workshops Transfer of Powers) Order, 1921, and re-enacted in the Third Schedule to the Factories Act, 1937).			
Total	30	30	

HOUSING.

No. of New Houses erected during the year.

(i)	By the Local Authority	..	..	..	Nil
(ii)	By other Local Authorities	..	..	..	Nil
(iii)	By other bodies or persons	..	..	..	224

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the Year.

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	..	..	..	354
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose				1108
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	..	..	..	87
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose				434
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	..	..	..	16
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	..	..	..	71

2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	75
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.

(A)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—					
-----	--	--	--	--	--	--

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..	18
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	0
(b)	By Local Authorities in default of Owners	0
(B)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	20
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners	20
(b)	By Local Authority in default of Owners	0
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	8
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	0
(3)	Number of houses demolished in anticipation of formal procedure under the Housing Acts ..	2
(D)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—	
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	0
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	0
(3)	Number of houses closed in anticipation of formal procedure under the Housing Acts	0

4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	8
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	8
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	69
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	2
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	7
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	59
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

ANNUAL REPORT
of the Sanitary Inspector

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE LONG EATON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

I herewith present my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1938, on the sanitary administration in the Urban District, and of the Cleansing Department for the financial year ended 31st March, 1939.

The Factories Act of 1937 came into operation on the 1st July, 1938, and contains many new provisions based on modern practice. It is a consolidating and amending measure and is an important milestone on the road to safety, health and welfare in industry.

The work in connection with Air Raid Precautions has added considerably to the work of the Department. Mr. W. Bowles attended the Anti-Gas School at Easingwold, and has been very busily employed in lecturing and training the Council's workmen in Anti-Gas measures and Decontamination work. Much time has also been spent in organising First Aid Lectures, arranging for the provision of Ambulances and equipping First Aid Posts, etc.

Under the Housing (Rural Workers) Acts a scheme for the reconditioning of two cottages, including the provision of town water and W.C. accommodation was carried out at a cost of £285, towards which your Council made a grant of £190.

Repairs were carried out by agreement with the owners at two properties, after the service of statutory notices under the Housing Acts, and in one instance the owner (an aged lady) was allowed to pay the cost of the same by instalments over a period of years.

An important improvement during the year was the conversion of the 74 waste water closets in the town to the water carriage system. The scheme was carried out by the Department at a cost of £504 7s. 5d., half of which was paid by the owners of the properties concerned.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE AND DISINFECTION.

Number of visits to premises re cases of infectious disease and disinfection	412
Number of School Notices to Day Schools	155
" " " County M.O.H.	116
Notices to Libraries	88

Disinfection has been carried out by spraying and by fumigating with formalin gas. Infected bedding, clothing, etc., is removed for disinfection by steam.

Number of rooms disinfected after infectious disease ..	223
" articles of bedding and other articles disinfected by steam	542
" instances in which bedding, etc., has been destroyed upon request after disease, etc.	27
" Schoolrooms disinfected	36
Disinfectant supplied to Education Authorities for spraying the floors of schools prior to sweeping	30 galls.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

There are few houses that are infested with bed bugs, and those affected are not of a very serious nature.

The department is always very ready to deal with infestations and give advice in order to prevent re-infestation.

The following particulars indicate what has been done during the year with regard to the eradication of these pests:—

1. Number of houses found to be infested—
 - (a) Council Houses 0
 - (b) Other houses 14
2. Number of houses disinfested 14
3. The methods adopted by the Department for disinfecting houses of bed bugs are as follows:—
 - (a) Before disinfection is commenced the tenants are instructed to strip the walls of wall-paper, and disinfectant is supplied for this purpose.

- (b) Arrangements are made with the owners of the house to have the mouldings of doors and windows and skirting boards removed at the time of spraying and fumigation.
 - (c) The walls, floors and woodwork are then heavily sprayed with "Zaldecide," which is injected under pressure into all cracks and crevices.
 - (d) The rooms are afterwards fumigated with "Furmex" disinfestating blocks.
4. The work of disinfestation is carried out by the Council.
 5. Before applicants are allocated the tenancy of Council houses, their houses and furniture are inspected for cleanliness and vermin, and in no case has it been found necessary to take action before removal to Council houses.

MEADOW LANE ISOLATION HOSPITAL (SMALLPOX).

No cases were admitted during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928

The administration of the above Act is carried out by the Derbyshire County Council.

Mr. R. W. Sutton, F.I.C., County Analyst, has kindly supplied the following information :

The number of samples taken under the Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act in the Long Eaton Urban District during 1938 was 118, and included 36 samples of milk.

Five samples of milk were reported against, four being slightly deficient in fat and one sample containing a small amount of extraneous water. No proceedings were taken but the vendors were cautioned.

Four other samples were classed as unsatisfactory. One sample of Baking Powder was somewhat deficient in carbon dioxide ; two

samples of Zinc Ointment were slightly deficient in zinc oxide ; and one sample of Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine was deficient in ammonia. In these four samples the deficiencies were not substantial and the attention of the vendors was drawn to the matter.

COWSHEDS

The cowsheds have received the usual routine supervision during the year to ensure the production of a clean and safe milk supply. It is found that by giving these premises constant attention, the regulations are better observed especially as regards cleanliness, lighting and ventilation.

It is pleasing to record that the farmer is now becoming conscious of the regular removal of manure from his premises.

Cowkeepers registered	..	..	..	..	17
Cowsheds	..	..	..	..	38
Inspections	..	..	..	..	207
Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	25

Contraventions remedied and improvements, etc., effected :—

Cowsheds re-conditioned	..	..	..	..	2
Yards filled up and paved	..	..	..	..	1
Limewashing and cleansing	..	..	..	..	30
Removal of Manure	..	..	..	..	4
Defective Drainage	..	..	..	..	2
New Drainage provided..	..	..	..	..	1

DAIRIES AND PURVEYORS OF MILK.

Number of Wholesale Producers of Milk in District (including					
7 Accredited Producers)	..	..	..	..	15
„ Retail	..	..	..	..	2
„ Retail Purveyors of Milk—					
(a) Residing in District	..	..	..	..	18
(b) „ outside the District	..	..	..	..	16
Inspections	..	..	..	..	113
Applications for Registration for Retailers	..	..	..	..	2
„ „ Wholesale Producers	..	..	..	..	1

Number of Shopkeepers registered for the sale of Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk in bottles	.. .. .	25
Informal Notices	.. .. .	11

Contraventions—

Insufficient Sterilisation and Storage of Milk Utensils	..	5
Improvements to Drainage	.. .. .	1
Cleansing of Dairies	.. .. .	6

The renewal of pasteurising plants has been carried out at considerable expense at two dairies.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1936.

The following annual Licenses were granted under the Order :—

Description of Licenses.

Dealer's License to sell milk as " Accredited "	.. .. .	1
" " " " 'Tuberculin Tested ' "	..	5
" " " " 'Pasteurised '—		
(a) Pasteurising Establishments	.. .. .	2
(b) *Shops and Dealers	.. .. .	1

*For 10 shops belonging to one dealer.

Supplementary Licence to sell milk as " Accredited "	..	1
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THE BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF MILK

The taking of samples of milk for the purpose of Bacteriological examination is so arranged that each individual supply is dealt with in a consecutive manner.

Each sample is tested by the Methylene blue test, for Coliform Bacilli and for Tubercle Bacilli.

Of the 72 samples submitted to the Derbyshire County Council's Laboratory for examination, 71 were of untreated and accredited milk and one was a sample of Pasteurised milk.

Where milk supplies are reported as containing Tubercle Bacilli information is forwarded to the County Medical Officer of Health within whose district the cowshed is situated. Where milk is reported as showing the presence of Bacillus Coli, notice is forwarded to the cowkeeper concerned, together with instructions regarding the production of clean milk, and formal notice is also forwarded to the Sanitary Inspector for the district.

Where milk is found not to conform to the Methylene blue test similar action is taken, and further samples are obtained in the cases where adverse results are received.

The following information gives details of the samples obtained and the results of the examinations :

Of the 72 samples taken for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli, by animal inoculation, seven proved positive. Five of these samples were produced outside the Urban District and two within the district. The County Medical Officers of Health concerned were notified and as a result 8 cows were found to be affected with Tuberculosis, and were slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1937.

In two instances where positive Tubercle samples were obtained cows affected with tuberculosis were not discovered.

The following table shows the results for Methylene Blue and B. Coli examinations :—

MILK PRODUCED IN LONG EATON.

Class of Milk	Satisfactory on both Tests	Not Satisfactory on both Tests	Not Satisfactory on Methylene B. Test	Not Satisfactory on Coliform Test	Total
Untreated	3	4	1		8
Accredited	3	3			6

MILK PRODUCED OUTSIDE U.D.

Untreated	21	7	2	10	40
Accredited	11	2	1	3	17

The following table shows the result of the examination of samples of Pasteurised Milk :

Samples taken.	Tuberculosis		Bacterial Content	B. Coli
	Positive	Negative	Under 100,000 per c.c.	
1		1	No (1,280,000)	Absent

ICE CREAM PREMISES

This trade has of late undergone quite a change, as a large number of vendors now import the ice cream in boxes and cartons from the manufacturers, who also supply small refrigerators. In each instance it was found that the purveyors stored the ice cream under suitable conditions.

Thirty-five visits were made to premises where ice cream was made and sold.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Slaughterhouses

There are no Registered Slaughterhouses within the Urban District. The number licenced for a period of three years from 1st January, 1939, is eight.

The following licences were granted under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933, for three years from 1st January, 1939 :—

Renewal of previous licences	38
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During the year 386 routine inspections of Slaughterhouses were made and 41 inspections were made at special times, early morning, night and Sundays. Markets, Meat Shops and Premises used for the sale and storage of food were inspected on 334 occasions.

Eleven informal notices were issued and the following contraventions were remedied :—

Cleansing of Premises and Utensils	..	..	..	..	4
Removal of Manure and Offal	..	..	..	..	2
Limewashing	..	..	..	..	13

The following table shows the number of animals killed at the slaughterhouses, the number of carcasses inspected and condemned :

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1231	62	132	4999	2694
Number Inspected ..	1231	62	132	3750	2148
All diseases except Tuberculosis :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	162	10	—	1	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	13.2%	16.6%	—	0.05%	0.28%
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole carcasses condemned	1	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	13	3	—	—	50
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	1.13%	4.84%	—	—	2.32%

The following table gives a classified list of the quantities of

MEAT SURRENDERED AT THE SLAUGHTERHOUSES DURING 1938

Animals affected	Tuberculosis	Weight in lbs.	Animals affected	Tuberculosis	Weight in lbs.
Cattle	Carcase and all organs (1 animal)	504	Pigs	Heads (26)	390
	Internal Organs (3 animals)	219		Plucks (30)	120
	Lungs (13 sets)	65			
	Livers (3)	44			
	Beef	180			
	Total	1012		Total	510
	Other Diseases or Injuries			Other Diseases or Injuries	
Cattle	Livers (93)	1116	Pigs	Lungs (4)	14
	Kidneys (2)	2		Liver (1)	3
	Lungs (1 set)	5			
	Total	1123			
Sheep	Whole Carcases (2 animals)	80			
	Mutton	3			
	Total	83		Total	17

The total weight of meat surrendered at the Slaughterhouses was 2,745 lbs.

The following unsound Meat and other Foods have been condemned from MARKETS, SHOPS AND OTHER PREMISES during 1938, the total weight being 231 lbs.

No. of instances	Meat	Weight in lbs.	No. of instances	Other Foods	Weight in lbs.
2	Corned Beef	12	1	Skate	24
1	Bacon	112	1	Herring's Roe	30
1	Roast Pork	4			
1	Sausage	3			
1	Boiled Hocks	2			
1	Polony	2			
1	Beef	42			
	Total	177		Total	54

PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924.

Number of Notices of Slaughter received 431

Number of Animals slaughtered at the Slaughterhouses during the year : -

Beasts.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.	Calves.
1,293	4,999	2,694	132

Contraventions were as follows :—

Failure to notify Slaughter	.. .. .	3
Names not displayed on Market Stall	.. .. .	2

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Date of Hearing.	Nature of Offence.	Result.	Total Costs.
1938			
February 15th	For exchanging coins for rags with children under 14 years of age	Fined £1	£1
May 23rd	For exchanging toys for rags with children under 14 years of age	Fined 10 -	10 -

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One annual application was received and approved for permission to carry on the trade of tripe boiling. The premises were inspected on 26 occasions, and found to be maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Fish Friers.

Visits to Fishmongers and Fish Friers were made on 21 occasions, and in each instance the premises were found in a clean and sanitary condition.

BAKEHOUSES.

Number on Register January, 1938	..	..	..	..	10
" " December, 1938	..	..	..	..	10
Factory Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	3
Inspections	..	..	..	..	26
Informal Notices served	..	..	..	..	7
Relating to :					
Accumulation of refuse	..	..	..	..	6
Limewashing and Cleansing	..	..	..	..	10
Dirty condition of Utensils	..	..	..	..	2

FACTORIES

The following is a summary of the work carried out at the Factories during the year.

Insufficient sanitary accommodation	..	..	..	..	2
Sanitary conveniences repaired	..	..	..	..	4
Foul and obstructive sanitary conveniences cleansed	..	..	..	..	8
Drains relaid or repaired	..	..	..	..	3
Other nuisances	..	..	..	..	2
New sanitary conveniences provided	..	..	..	..	14
Offensive sanitary conveniences demolished	..	..	..	..	8

**SMOKE ABATEMENT AND ATMOSPHERIC
POLLUTION.**

For an industrial town, Long Eaton may be considered to be fairly free from the pollution of the atmosphere by smoke, and it is pleasing to record that the occupiers of factories and stokers generally co-operate with us in endeavouring to preserve a clean atmosphere.

During the year fourteen observations have been taken for smoke abatement and in ten instances stokers have been interviewed with a view to preventing a nuisance.

Six intimation notices were served for the abatement of black smoke from factory chimneys.

WATERCOURSES.

The importance and value of the work carried out by the Trent Catchment Board has been fully appreciated by your Council and the public generally. Owing to the flat nature of the district and the numerous watercourses it is imperative that constant attention should be given to the cleansing of the same.

Your Council, as in previous years, allocated the sum of £300 towards the cost of cleansing the main watercourses in the district, and this work was carried out by your Engineer and Surveyor.

In addition, notices were served on two occupiers of land abutting on to watercourses to cleanse the same.

SANITARY SUPERVISION OF MUSIC HALLS, THEATRES, ETC.

Ministry's Circular, 1921, No. 120.

The three cinemas have been inspected on 18 occasions, and the usual high standard of cleanliness and ventilation has been well maintained.

TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC.

The caravans attending the two annual wakes, which were held on the field belonging to the Council were inspected and found to be in a clean and sanitary condition. Caravans attending the Hospital Carnival at Wilsthorpe, and in connection with Sawley wakes were also inspected. 84 caravans were inspected.

Sanitary and dustbin accommodation was provided by the Council and the Cleansing Department attended to the regular removal of refuse, etc.

In addition, action was taken in four instances with regard to the encampment of caravans, and in each case we were successful in causing the occupiers to be removed.

In another instance the approval of the Committee was sought before the letting of land for the encampment of caravans, and

arrangements were made with regard to the number of vans occupying the site, the provision of suitable sanitary accommodation, and the storage and removal of refuse.

Difficulty was experienced during the year with regard to two caravans encamped in a residential part of the district. Notice was served under the Public Health Act, 1936, and to overcome the provisions of the Act the owner of the caravans obtained the tenancy of a house abutting on the encampment.

The two caravans were encamped immediately adjoining dwellings, and the occupiers of the houses were subjected to considerable nuisance by the smoke emitted from the chimneys of the caravans.

In addition to the nuisances from the vans the occupiers commenced the trade of breaking up old motor cars and considerable annoyance was caused to residents in the vicinity.

The occupiers of the caravans proved very obstinate in mitigating the nuisance, and it was only after prolonged delay that we eventually removed the vans from the site.

HOLIDAY CAMPING SITES

There have been no applications under the Public Health Act, 1936, for licences to use land for the establishment of holiday camping sites within the district.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS

Two applications were received from tenants with regard to the amount of rent paid, but on investigation the increases were found to comply with the Acts. Complaints were afterwards made with regard to repairs, and upon requests to the landlords, these were satisfactorily carried out.

The Act applies to property not exceeding £20 Rateable Value.

PETROLEUM ACTS.

Number of Premises licensed for the storage of Petroleum and inflammable mixtures :

	January, 1938	..	..	41
	December, 1938	..	..	43
„ „ „	Carbide of Calcium	..	..	5
„ Visits	..	..	..	81
Total storage capacity for Petrol is	..	..	..	30,750 galls.
„ „ Carbide	..	..	..	7 cwts.

All new underground tanks are tested at 5 lbs. air pressure before approval.

The total amount received from Petroleum and Carbide Licenses during the year was £25 15s. 0d.

INSPECTION OF CANAL BOATS.

Number of Boats inspected during 1938..	..	..	..	28
„ „ conforming to the Acts and Regulations	..	..	..	20
„ „ infringing the Acts and Regulations	..	..	..	8

Details of Infringements :—

Cabins requiring re-painting..	..	..	..	..	5
Absence of water vessel	..	..	..	..	1
Certificate not produced	..	..	..	..	2
Overcrowded	..	..	..	..	1
Total number for which the cabins were registered	..	..	..	..	90
„ „ occupying the cabins	..	..	..	..	70

Details of occupants :—

Male adults	..	..	..	..	..	33
Female adults	..	..	..	..	..	20
Children of school age	..	..	..	..	..	8
Children under school age	..	..	..	..	..	9

One child was found to be suffering from sores on the arms and legs. Medical attention was advised and obtained, when the child was found to be suffering from severe Dermatitis. The owners of the vessel were informed and gave an assurance that medical treatment would be continued after the boat had left the district.

RATS AND MICE (DESTRUCTION), ACT, 1919.

The administration of the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act has been delegated to the Long Eaton Urban District Council by the Derbyshire County Council.

The following report was forwarded to the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and the County Council with reference to the action taken during the year.

Number of inspections of premises	..	..	..	..	284
„ Notices served under Section 5	..	..	..	..	Nil
„ cases in which the Local Authority have destroyed					
rats under Section 5	..	..	..	..	Nil
„ prosecutions under the Act	..	..	..	..	Nil

The following is a summary of the premises treated for rats :—

Dwelling-houses	..	..	..	..	..	42
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	2
Premises where animals are kept	..	..	..	..	..	12
Shops	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	5
						—
						63
						—

The means of destruction employed has been by baiting, smoke machine and Cyanogas Rat Pump.

Posters were displayed in the district calling attention to the damage done by rats, and requesting owners and occupiers of land to co-operate with the Local Authority in the destruction of the same. 61 letters were sent to various premises where infestation was likely to take place.

The sewers in the town were inspected and systematically baited where signs of rats were found. A total of 2,000 baits were laid and a large proportion of these were taken.

In 14 instances where rats were found to be gaining access to yards, passages, etc., from defective drains, the drains were opened up and repaired.

The Cyanogas Rat Pump has been used on 19 occasions during the year, with good results.

39 complaints were received and attended to during the year, and the public are encouraged to seek the advice of the Department in order to minimise the nuisance and destruction from the rodents.

SHOPS ACT, 1934

Mr. G. O. Nixon, the Inspector under the Shops Act has kindly supplied the following information :

1. During the year under review 14 shops have changed hands and there have been eight other changes due to retirements or removals. On the whole the regulations have been well observed and shopkeepers generally have been very considerate with regard to carrying out their duties under the Act. There have been minor contraventions, but these have been remedied either by verbal cautions or the forwarding of letters.
2. In two instances it was found necessary to call the attention of shopkeepers for omitting to exhibit Thursday cards, and two managers were cautioned for working on their half-day holiday.
3. Generally speaking shopkeepers have closed their premises punctually, but in eight instances, attention was drawn to late closing.
4. There is a slight decrease in the number of young persons (*i.e.*, under 18 years) employed. Three shopkeepers were warned for irregularities with respect to forms F and 2, for working assistants beyond specified hours.
5. The Shops (Sunday Trading Restrictions) Act is still well observed, and notices are regularly displayed. In only five instances has it been necessary to call attention to irregularities. The following decision in the King's Bench Division, L.C.C. *v.* Lees, will make the work more difficult :

“With the concurrence of Mr. Justice Charles and Mr. Justice Singleton, Lord Hewart dismissed an appeal by the London County Council against a decision of Mr. Kenneth Marshall, at Westminster, dismissing an information which alleged an offence by Mr. Robert Lees, of King's Road, Chelsea.

Under Schedule 1 of the Act a shop can be open all day on Sundays for the sale of certain articles, including meals and refreshments.

Schedule 2 allows opening until 10 a.m. for the sale of other articles, including bread and “flour confectionery.”

Mr. Lees, who keeps a restaurant and shop, sold some chocolate eclairs, jam tarts, fruit cake and Swiss roll, which is "flour confectionery," at 2 p.m. on a Sunday.

The L.C.C. contended that the articles he sold, being in Schedule 2, could not be sold after 10 a.m., but the magistrate held that, although they were within Schedule 2, they were also a "meal or refreshment" that could be sold under Schedule 1 all day.

Lord Hewart, giving judgment, said that, when one considered that the subject matter of the Act was the sale of food, and that in a great number of cases the premises concerned were those of small shopkeepers, it might be regretted that some care was not taken to avoid ambiguity in the scheme, contents and vocabulary of this important piece of domestic legislation."

6. The Market stall-holders have co-operated in an excellent manner in regard to their responsibilities under the Shops Act: two stall-holders were cautioned for late closing.
7. Two contraventions relating to ventilation and heating in shops were reported to the Health Department, and one for insufficient sanitary accommodation. These matters were remedied after informal notices had been given by the Sanitary Inspector.

The following is a list of the “ main ” trades registered under the Shops Act :

Arts and Crafts	1
Barbers and Hairdressers	42
Beer-offs	14
Boot and Shoe Dealers and Repairers	32
Butchers	37
Cafes	4
Confectioners	31
Chemists and Herbalists	10
Chiropodist	1
Corn Dealer	3
Cycle Dealers	11
Dairy Produce	6
Drapers	37
Fish and Chip Shops	23
Fishmongers	6
Fancy Goods	9
Furnishers	13
Fruit, Florist and Greengrocers	20
General Stores	88
Ironmongers	5
Jewellers	5
Libraries	4
Music Dealers	2
Newsagents	17
Opticians	5
Outfitters	13
Poultry and Game Dealers	3
Provision Dealers	31
Saddlers	1
Sewing Machine Dealers	2
Smallwear Dealers	4
Stationers	3
Tobacconists	4
Trade Suppliers	35
Wallpaper Dealers	7
Wireless and Electrical Supplies	9
Wine and Spirit Dealers	1

COMPLAINTS.

Number of Complaints received	267
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Summary of Complaints.

Housing defects	46
Defective and choked drainage	133
Prevalence of Rats	..	..	..	39
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	49

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA, 1938.

Particulars of Visits and Inspections are as follows :—

Number of Premises inspected on complaint of nuisance	..	267
Bakehouses	..	26
Canal Boats	..	28
Caravans	..	99
Carbide Stores	..	5
Conversions	..	558
Cowsheds	..	207
Dairies and Milkshops	..	113
Factories	..	96
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Provision of New Dustbins	..	1015
Smoke Observations	..	27
Miscellaneous	..	554
		<hr/> 6364 <hr/>

LETTERS AND NOTICES ISSUED, ETC.

Number of Letters and Informal Notices	..	..	899
„ Statutory Notices served	..	..	43
„ Nuisances dealt with	..	..	1232

SANITARY WORK.

Interior of Houses.

Dirty houses improved and cleansed by tenants	..	..	12
Floors of houses re-laid or repaired	..	..	14
Verminous houses dealt with	..	..	25

Exterior of Houses.

Defective eaves and down-spouting repaired	..	..	14
Dangerous chimneys repaired	..	..	2
Defective Roofs repaired	..	..	14
New Airgrates provided	..	..	10

Yards and Outbuildings.

Yards and passages re-paved or repaired	17
Wash-houses and dangerous out-buildings repaired or re-built	..	..	9
Rainwater cisterns and pumps repaired or cleansed	..	..	2
Dirty yards cleansed by tenants	..	..	18
Offensive accumulations removed from yards, etc.	..	..	12

Drainage.

Yard gullies cleansed by tenants	..	..	14
Drains opened and cleansed from obstruction	..	..	122
Defective drains repaired	..	..	51
New drains provided	..	..	84
Glazed stoneware gullies provided to drains	..	..	7
New sink waste pipes provided, others repaired	..	..	5
Inspection chambers provided to drains	..	..	7
Overflowing cesspools cleansed and repaired	..	..	4
Inspection chambers repaired and provided with new air-tight covers	..	..	6
Glazed sinks provided	..	..	20
Cesspools abolished	..	..	4

Water Closets.

New water closets erected	12
Additional W.C.'s provided	5
Foul and obstructive W.C.'s cleansed	16
New W.C. cisterns provided, others repaired	5
Water closets repaired	14
„ „ provided with new basins and traps	11
Defective water supply to W.C.'s remedied (burst water pipes, defective ball valves, etc).	4

Conversions.

Conversion of Privies to W.C.'s	2
Conversion of Pail Closets to W.C.'s	10
Conversion of Slop Water Closets to W.C.'s	74

Urinals.

Urinals cleansed and repaired	2
New Urinal provided	3

Privies and Pail Closets.

New pans provided to pail closets	1
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Ashpits and Dustbins.

Houses provided with new sanitary dustbins	495
Insanitary condition of dustbin cleansed by tenants	49
Fires in Sanitary Dustbin	109
Ashpits abolished	3

Various.

Nuisances from burning of refuse	5
Nuisances from improper keeping of animals	7
Accumulations of manure and refuse removed	7
Samples of water submitted to the County Analyst for Chemical examination	1
Houses provided with Town Water Supply in place of Polluted Wells	13

Cases of overcrowding dealt with	2
Water courses cleansed	2
Miscellaneous nuisances dealt with	33
Smoke observations	14
Smoke nuisances dealt with from locomotives	2
" " " " factory chimneys	10
Nuisances on highways	6
" arising from caravan encampment	6
Distributing Toys for rags	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE

The collection and disposal of the town's refuse continues to be dealt with in a satisfactory manner, and it is only on very rare occasions that complaints are received.

Your Council's tip in Meadow Lane is now assuming quite a pastoral condition, and the value of land reclamation is becoming of great interest to the many people who use the tip road as a short cut to the beautiful amenities of the river side.

The salvage of rags and non-ferrous metals commenced last year, has again provided a source of income, amounting to £75 8s. 11d., the sale of soil realised £43 15s 6d., the charges for tipping £11 14s. 6d., and the sum obtained from the removal of trade refuse £236 4s. 0d., making a total income of £367 2s. 11d.

The Cleansing Department also disposes of refuse free of cost from the Markets, Cemetery and other departments of the Council. No less than 715 loads from these sources were dealt with.

The average number of premises receiving a weekly collection was 8,268, and the total amount of refuse disposed of was 7,002 tons.

The department is very fortunately placed as there is an abundance of soil on the site for covering, and for any other requirements of the Council. The disposal costs are higher than they would be in comparison to ordinary tipping, but these are accounted for by the upkeep of fencing, culverting of watercourses, special attention to covering and levelling and the sowing of grass seeds.

An additional expense which contributed to the disposal costs was the infestation of the tip by crickets. The infestation was brought to the tip in a number of loads of builder's refuse. Various methods were employed to rid the tip of the infestation, including ammonia waste from the Gas Works, creosote, and 5% Formaldehyde mixed with a disinfectant solution. After treating the tip with these constituents, we finally resorted to the use of Cyanogas "A" dust and the special foot pump. The affected parts of the tip were covered with matting and old carpets in the afternoons and the crickets which accumulated under

the same were disposed of the following morning. Of all the methods used, we found this the most effective in dealing with these pests, and I am pleased to be able to state that by the end of the summer the tip was quite free. Further tests were carried out during March, 1939, and no infestation was discovered.

The collection costs are very reasonable and compare favourably with other places. These are assisted by the constant renewal of dustbins. No less than 495 dustbins were provided during the year upon intimation notices served by the Department.

It is pleasing to record the advance in recent years with regard to the provision and maintenance of the sanitary dustbin. In this respect one appreciates the co-operation of owners and Estate Agents in this matter. The old boxes and tins that formerly adorned the footpaths have now become a thing of the past, and it marks an advance in public health work to see almost, without exception, clean, sound sanitary dustbins with lids on, in the street on collection days, compared with the days when the contents of ashpits were tipped in the street to await removal in an open cart.

The net cost per house for removing house refuse for 52 weeks in the year was 6s. 0½d., a very cheap and efficient service, and the cost of disposal was 3s. 1½d., or approximately 2d. per week per house, exclusive of the benefit to the Council of the additional value of the reclaimed land above flood level.

It was necessary to call the attention of 109 tenants to the practice of placing hot cinders in the dustbin, and to the danger of fire to the Council's vehicles and refuse tip.

It is also a duty devolving upon the tenant to maintain the dustbin in a reasonably clean condition. On 49 occasions the attention of occupiers was called to the offensive and insanitary condition of bins.

In conjunction with the Surveyor to the Beeston and Stapleford U.D.C., your Council agreed to collect and dispose of the refuse from 15 houses adjoining the Urban District boundary at a cost of 12s.6d. per house per annum.

Classified Sanitary Conveniences and Receptacles.

Total Number of water closets	..	..	..	..	8406
„ „ pail closets	..	..	..	..	61
„ „ privies and middens	..	..	..	..	4
„ „ cesspools	..	..	..	..	6
„ „ sanitary dustbins	..	..	..	..	8895

Number and Type of Receptacles emptied, 1st April, 1938, to 31st March, 1939.

Receptacles emptied.			Number.	No. of times	No. of loads
Sanitary Dustbins	..	..	8895	52	5095
Pail Closets	..	..	61	52	104
Privies and Middens	..	..	4	as required	11
Cesspools	..	..	6	as required	8

The Total Cost of Collection and Disposal of House and Trade Refuse (including Cesspools) for the Year ending 31st March, 1939.

	House and Trade Refuse Collection			Disposal			Nightsoil and Cesspools			Total		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wages	2145	13	0	1023	6	6	55	9	6	3224	9	0
Transport, etc. ..	362	15	7½	173	0	5	9	7	7	545	3	7½
Materials, Repairs, Depot Charges, etc.	82	16	1	152	7	8	9	17	7	245	1	4
Taxes and Insurances	75	1	0	40	5	2	1	18	10	117	5	0
Superannuation ..	87	3	5	41	11	6	2	5	1	131	0	0
GROSS EXPENDITURE	2753	9	1½	1430	11	3	78	18	7	4262	18	11½
Income (Trade Refuse)	240	19	6	126	3	5	2	9	0	369	11	11
TOTAL NET COST	2572	9	7½	1304	7	10	76	9	7	3893	7	0½

The total quantity of refuse collected (excluding Cesspools) for the year ending March 31st, 1939, was 7,002 tons.

The average yield :—

Per 1000 population per annum (365 days)	..	..	268 tons
„ 1000 „ „ day	..	..	14.7 cwts.
„ head per annum (365 days)	..	..	5.36 cwts.
„ house per annum (including business premises)	..	..	16.93 cwts.
Estimated Population (Registrar General), 26,120.			
Area of District, 3,557 acres.			
No. of houses and premises, 8,268.			
Average No. of houses scavenged per ton, 83.			
Method of Disposal: Controlled tipping 100%.			
Average haul to point of disposal, 2½ miles.			

No. of Employees, other than Clerical :

						Collection	Disposal
Foreman	..	..	..	..	..	1	(for both)
Others	..	..	..	..	..	16	4

Method of Collection :

					No. of Vehicles.	Percentage of Refuse Collected.
Mechanical Vehicles	..	..	..	..	4	100 ⁰ / ₀

The weight of Refuse is estimated by test weighing.

1. Rateable Value	.	£158,016
2. Product of 1d. Rate	.	£615
3. Total Rates	..	12/2

HOUSE AND TRADE REFUSE.

TABLE SHOWING COSTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 1939.

Item. 1	Particulars 2	I. COLLECTION		II. DISPOSAL		III. TOTAL	
		£	s. d.	£	s. d.	£	s. d.
		3		4		5	
REVENUE ACCOUNT.							
A	Gross Expenditure	2753	9 1½	1430	11 3	4184	0 ½
B	Gross Income	240	19 6	126	3 5	367	2 11
C	Net Cost	2512	9 7½	1304	7 10	3816	17 5½
UNIT COSTS.							
D	Gross Expenditure per ton	7	10½	4	0½	11	11
E	Gross Income per ton		8		4	1	0
F	Net cost per ton	7	2½	3	8½	10	11
G	Net cost per 1000 population	96	2 1	49	19 0	146	1 1
H	Net cost per head	1	11	1	0	2	11
I	Net cost per 1000 houses or premises from which refuse is collected	303	16 5	157	14 5	461	10 10
J	Net cost per house	6	0½	3	1½	9	2
RATE POUNDAGE.							
K	Net cost, equivalent rate in the £	4·08d.		2·12d.		6·20d.	
L	Percentage of J to total rates in the £	2·8%		1·4%		4·2%	

The following extracts are taken from the Annual Report of the Ministry of Health for year ended March, 1937, on Public Cleansing, and represent the average figure and net costs of :—

376 Cities, Boroughs, or Urban Districts.

	LONG EATON		
	March, 1939		
Average weight per day per 1000 population (365 days)	16.6 cwts.	14.7 cwts.	15.1 cwts.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
„ net Expenditure per ton			
(Collection) ..	9 6	7 2½	6 9½
do. (Disposal) ..	4 2	3 8½	3 7½
do. per 1000 population			
(collection) ..	142 0 0	96 2 1	94 7 4
do. do. (disposal) ..	63 0 0	49 19 0	50 14 8
do. per 1000 houses			
(collection) ..	528 0 0	303 16 5	299 18 0
do. do. (disposal) ..	235 0 0	157 14 5	160 15 6
Rate in £ (Collection and Disposal)		4.2%	4.3%

I am,

Yours obediently,

J. TOMLINSON,

Fellow Sanitary Inspectors' Association,
Member Institute Public Cleansing.

*Sanitary Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.*

*The Hall,
Long Eaton,*

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